NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED BY GEORGE C. BARRETT, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XIV. BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 18, 1836. NO. 45.

(For the New-England Farmer.)

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Saturday, May 4.—A meeting was held at the Society's room.—The President read the following report, announcing the reception of sundry publications from distinguished individuals in Europe—also a letter addressed to the late President of the Society.

Since our last meeting the Society has received, by the politeness of M. Emilien de Wael from Paris, a package of books, containing a donation from Dr J. B. Van Mons of Lorain in Belgium, of the first volume of his *Pomonomie Belge*, or Treatise on the propagation of fruit trees by seed in Belgium,—and also from M. A. Poiteau of Paris, a pamphlet on the Theory of Van Mons, a pamphlet on Vegetable Physiology, a treatise on the culture of the orange tree, a treatise on the culture of the pine apple, and the Bon Jardinier for 1836.

It is with sincere satisfaction that I have to communicate to the society the continued good feelings and friendly offices which those distinguished individuals have constantly manifested towards it since its institution,—there are perhaps none of the present day who have done more to advance the cause of Horticultural science than these eminent men, with their co-laborator, the Chevalier Soulange Bodin; the annals of the Horticultural Society of Paris bear ample testimony to the indefatigable zeal with which M. Poiteau has ably illustrated almost every subject connected with rural economy,—and the greatest deference is everywhere paid to the opinions of Soulange Bodin.

Dr Van Mons is receiving from all, particularly in France, the acknowledgment of the merit, to which he is so justly entitled, for his new and successful theory of ameliorating fruits by seed; still, M. Poiteau informs us, in his recent treatise on that theory, that with one exception, it has not yet been practised on in that country, and this is the more extraordinary, as he has never at all concealed the process he has adopted, but has published the principles on which it is founded, with his catalogue of prints; this however, is not likely long to be the case; the Horticultural Society of Paris having recently offered a premium of a thousand francs, with a view of obtaining by a repetition of the experiments of M. Van Mons, and simultaneously, by any other process by seed, ameliorated varieties of pears and apples.

I would respectfully suggest to the Society for its consideration, the importance of similar experiments in our own country,—it would not be necessary to adhere, in all cases, strictly to the theory of Van Mons by commencing with seed of none but wild sorts; in France, they allow competitors for the premium, to use those of cultivated varieties, in the hope of saving time; and why might not the seed of our own native kinds, which nature in its own course of amelioration has brought to their present degree of excellence, be carried forward, by this process, to still greater perfection?

I have the satisfaction to apprize the Society that the interruption which has for some time past existed in the receipt of certain French periodicals, has, by an arrangement with Mr Richards, corresponding member of the Society at Paris, been obviated—they are now received with regularity.

Respectfully submitted by

E. VOSE,
Pres. Mass. Hort. Soc.

Dorchester, May 7, 1836.

The translation of a letter, addressed by M. Poiteau to your late worthy President, General Dearborn is annexed:

PARIS, DEC. 1835.

To Gen Dearborn, Pres't. Mass. Hort. Soc.

Sir,—I have the honor to request you will do me the favor of presenting to the Society over which you preside, the homage of the five publications which accompany this, as a feeble testimony of my lively gratitude, and to express to it how sincerely I regret not having yet been able to reply to it in a manner worthy of the high favor with which it has honored me in naming me one of its corresponding members. My heart is entirely with the Horticultural Society of Massachusetts, but my head and my hands I am compelled to employ for others.

I am, with profound respect, Sir,
Your most humble and obedient servant,
POITEAU.

The following votes were adopted.

Voted, That the thanks of the Society be presented to M. A. Poiteau of Paris for his valuable and interesting treatises on the theory of Van Mons, on vegetable Physiology, on the culture of the pine apple and the orange tree, and for the accompanying publications; and that the corresponding Secretary be requested to communicate the same to him, with an expression of the profound respect which the Society entertains for his invaluable efforts in the cause of Horticulture.

Voted, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Dr J. B. Van Mons of Lorain for the first volume of his *Pomonomie Belge*, or treatise on the culture and propagation of fruit trees by seed in Belgium; and that in this renewed instance of his civilities to the Society—it sees with pleasure his desire to extend so promptly to his transatlantic Horticultural friends, the invaluable benefits which pomological science in Europe has derived from his exertions.

On motion of Mr Richards, it was voted, that the report and letter be published in the New-England Farmer, and that the Corresponding Secretary be directed to forward to the gentlemen the thanks of the society.

Seeds of different kinds from China, were received from Bryant P. Tilden, Esq. and distributed.

Dr John C. Howard of Brookline, was chosen subscription member. Adjourned for two weeks.

E. WESTON, Jr. Rec. Sec.

(For the New England Farmer.)

LECTURES ON GEOLOGY.

Continued from page 342.

Dr. Jackson observed that coal is usually found in secondary and sometimes in the transition rocks. As different strata occur at different intervals, it is evident that the coal has been deposited at different periods, and under different degrees of pressure, and consequently the quality of the coal differs very materially. In describing the coal formation at Mansfield in this State he stated that the coal is found in the grawwacke or puddingstone, between which and the coal are thin strata of shale, containing a great quantity of fossil plants. The beds of coal run nearly from E. N. E. to W. S. W. and dip in the direction of W. N. W. 52 degrees. Several beds have been discovered, the largest of which is two feet in width which never can be of much practical value unless they should be found to increase to three or four feet in width. This can only be ascertained by experiment.

In speaking of the composition of several kinds of coal the Doctor mentioned the following interesting facts. Orrel coal produces 64 7/10 per cent of coke, 35 3/10 of bitumen or volatile matter, and weighs 2158 lbs. to the cubic yard; New Castle coal produces 62½ per cent of coke, 37½ of volatile matter, and weighs 2227½ to the cubic yard: Sidney coal produces 59 per cent of coke and 41 of volatile matter; Frostbury coal (Md.) produces 83½ per cent of coke, 16½ of volatile matter, and weighs 2229 lbs to the cubic yard; and the Mansfield coal is composed of 96 to 98 per cent of carbon, 2 to 4 of oxid of iron, and weighs 2885½ lbs. to the cubic yard. It will be seen from the above data that the Frostbury coal is the most profitable for domestic purposes as it contains a sufficient quantity of bitumen to take fire readily, and yet will remain ignited nearly as long as anthracite.

Coal is often found directly below the *new red sand-stone* formation which is remarkable for the great number of plants and marine fossils it contains.

Dr. Jackson stated that he had traced this rock from the British provinces into the State of Maine, running directly through the public lands where he thinks there is an abundance of coal, not in the granite formations on the seaboards as has generally been supposed.

It is in this rock too, that gypsum and mineral salt are commonly found. Gypsum which is often associated with salt, is of various colours, being sometimes white, and at other times red or dark. It is to be composed of sulphuric acid, lime and water. When exposed to heat, the water is expelled, and it immediately crumbles to powder. Geologists are of different opinions with regard to the origin of rock salt. Some think it to be of igneous origin; but this would not seem to be the case as there are often found in the midst of this substance fragments of wood not in a fossil state, but actually preserved or pickled. Rock salt is rarely found in the United States;

but in its stead we find in the western country saline springs which are often produced by boring to a considerable depth into the earth when the water gushes forth, strongly impregnated with salt. This water is either evaporated to dryness over the fire, or by the sun or atmosphere, and thus producing vast quantities of this useful material.

In alluding to the tertiary formations in Boston and its vicinity, Dr Jackson said that they are composed of a ternate beds of clay and gravel, arranged nearly horizontally one above the other. He accounts for this position in supposing that these beds were deposited when the waters were in a comparative state of tranquility. What is very remarkable in these formations is, that some of them contain organic remains of animals which inhabited salt-water, and others contain those which lived in fresh water. From these facts one would infer that these beds were deposited at very different periods. Directly below these beds in Boston, he said that there exist large masses of clay-slate, the strata of which run N. E. and S. W., and dip to the N. W.; from which circumstance he thinks that the mode of supplying this city with good water by boring, would not be feasible.

The next formation in succession to the tertiary is the *diluvium*, which is composed of clay, sand, water-worn pebbles and rounded rocks of almost every size and description, confusedly hurled together, without any apparent order or arrangement. He supposes this formation to have been produced by the passing of powerful currents of water over the surface of the globe at different times, which disintegrated tremendous masses of rocks and swept them in their course, decomposing and wearing off their angles by attrition, and giving them the form which they now present. We frequently see large boulders of primitive rocks left on the surface, presenting the most fantastic and grotesque appearances, as near the road between Lynn and Salem, which appear to have been deposited by a giant-hand. Many of these rocks are very different from those upon which they rest, and consequently he supposes that they must have been conveyed by a strong current from some place situated at a considerable distance to the northward. He arrives at this conclusion from the fact that there exist in Europe, Asia, and America, innumerable diluvial scratches in the rocks, running north and south or nearly so, which must have been caused by the rapid movement of huge stones over their surfaces. Another fact too, strongly tends to prove that there were formerly strong currents in the northern hemisphere setting to the southward. In examining the diluvial formations in this northern half of the globe we find that the sand, gravel, and boulders of which they are composed, are precisely the same, and are evidently fragments broken off from their parent rocks and mountains situated to the northward, and have been borne southward by the vast currents in question. This fact is of great importance to the geologist and the agriculturist. To the geologist these fragments serve as guides in pointing out to him the nature of the rocks, in places at the northward of the situations where they are found; and the agriculturist is enabled, by examining rocks and mountains, to know the nature of the soils of places situated at the southward. Dr. Jackson is of an opinion that these currents were formed by a sudden elevation of the mountains in the northern hemisphere, which would cause a mighty rush of waters southward.

All that has been hitherto discovered in relation to diluvium, confirms that it has been formed at a comparatively recent period. It was probably produced by the great deluge mentioned in the scriptures, the occurrences of which, at some remote period, is one of the best established facts that geology has ever furnished. All nations of the globe, too, have some traditionary account of this great flow of waters, even the natives of the islands in the remotest regions of the globe. Nothing, however, has been discovered by geologists, which has the least tendency to disprove the authenticity of the scriptures.

Alluvial consists of swamps, marshes, beaches, banks of rivers, &c., and is formed by the washing away of hills and mountains by storms, rivers, and other streams of water. This often constitutes the most fertile soils, being composed of a great mixture of substances. The principal parts of all soils are derived from decomposed rocks, caused by the action of the air and water. The changes which rocks undergo depend in a great degree on their structure and composition, as well as on the temperature of the climate in which they are deposited. One great cause of the decay or disintegration of rocks, is their imbibing water which freezes and by the expansive power of the ice, throws their parts asunder. This expansive power of the ice, too, in cold climates, appears to act as nature's great plough-share in pushing the particles of the soils farther from each other, and so admirably preparing them for vegetation in spring.

Dr Jackson stated that the constituents of a good soil are certain quantities of silex, allumina, lime, oxyde of iron, decomposed vegetables, and water. He strongly urged the importance of a scientific knowledge of soils to the agriculturist, in order that he may be able to judge of their quality, or to render a barren soil fertile by the addition of some other substance. For example, sulphate of iron (copperas) frequently diffuses itself throughout a soil, and by its poisonous effects on vegetables, lays a whole tract barren; yet this deleterious substance may be easily neutralized and become a fertilizing material by adding a small quantity of lime to the soil. Chemistry and geology are sciences very important to the farmer, and when applied to agriculture strongly tend to increase the riches and prosperity of a country.

Potatoes will do better on a grass lay than on stubble — and better with long unfermented manure, than with short muck.

Medium sized whole tubers give a better crop than sets or very large tubers.

[From the Repository of Patent Inventions.]

OBTAINING CREAM FROM MILK.

A process of divesting milk of its component portion of cream, to an extent hitherto unattainable, has been effected by Mr George Carter, of Nottingham Lodge, and is thus detailed by that gentleman, in a paper presented to the Society of Arts; — A peculiar process of extracting cream from milk, by which a peculiar richness is produced in the cream, has long been known and practised in Devonshire; this produce of the dairies of that country being well known to every one by the name of "clotted," or "clouted cream." As there is no peculiarity in the milk from which this fluid is extracted, it has been frequently a matter of surprise, that the process has not been adopted in other parts of the kingdom. A four sided vessel is formed of zinc plates, twelve inches long, eight inches wide, and six inches deep, with a false bottom, at one half the depth. The only communication with the lower compartment is by the lip, through which it may be filled or emptied. Having first placed at the bottom of the upper compartment, a plate of perforated zinc, the area of which is equal to that of the false bottom, a gallon, (or any given quantity) of milk is poured immediately when drawn from the cow, into it, and must remain there, at rest, for twelve hours; an equal quantity of boiling water must then be poured into the lower compartment, through the lip; it is then permitted to stand twelve hours more, [i. e. twenty-four hours altogether,] when the cream will be found perfect, and of such consistence that the whole may be lifted off by the finger and thumb. It is, however, more effectually removed, by gently raising the plate of perforated zinc from the bottom, by the ringed handles, by which means, the whole of the cream is lifted off in a sheet, without remixing any of it with the milk below. With this apparatus I have instituted a series of experiments; and as a mean of twelve successive ones, I obtained the following results — four gallons of milk treated as above, produced in twenty-four hours, four and a half pints of clotted cream, which, after churning only fifteen minutes, gave forty ounces of butter — four gallons of milk treated in the common mode, in earthenware pans, and standing forty-eight hours, produced four pints of cream which, after churning ninety minutes, gave thirty-six ounces of butter. The increase in the quantity of cream, therefore, is twelve and a half per cent. The experimental farmer will instantly perceive the advantages accruing from its adoption, and probably his attention to the subject may produce greater results. I shall feel richly rewarded if, by exciting an interest on the subject, I can produce any, the slightest improvement in the quantity or mode of producing an article, which may properly be deemed one of the necessaries of life.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.—We are not ready to add to the number of the remedies which have been prescribed for this painful disease, without a certainty that such addition will be valuable in practice. This certainty we are convinced will attend the remedy it is the object of this article to bring before the profession. It is a mixture of equal parts of the balsom of sulphur and spirits of turpentine. Six drops of this mixture may be given in the morning and evening, and the dose increased two drops a day until it produces stranguary, when the dose must be diminished a little and continued until the disease is removed. We have been recently informed of the good effects of this mixture in a great number of instances, and one very remarkable case has fallen within our notice, in which the disease in its worst form vanished before it in a few weeks, although the patient had been using, without advantage, the usual and most powerful remedies for this troublesome and painful malady.—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Barley should be sown as early as possible, upon a light and moderately moist soil, at the rate of one and a half to two bushels per acre, according to the size of the seed.

[From the Genesee Farmer.]

BRIEF HINTS FOR SPRING WORK.— Apply manure to corn and potato crops, and not to grain crops.

Let manure be buried as soon as possible after spreading.

When rotted or fermented manure is applied, let it be as thoroughly mixed with the soil as possible.

Wheat thrown out of the ground by frost, should be pressed in again by passing a roller over it.

Ploughing heavy soils when wet, does more injury than if the team were standing idle.

In ploughing green sward deeply, the furrows must always be at least one half wider than deep, else the sods will not turn well.

New meadows should now be rolled.

All grain fields seeded to grass should be rolled.

Barley should be sown as early as possible, upon a light and moderately moist soil, at the rate of one and a half to two bushels per acre, according to the size of the seed.

A roller should be passed over it as soon as it is harrowed, to press the soil round it, and smooth the field.

Barley seed may be freed from intermixed oats by pouring water upon it, when the oats will float, and be skimmed off.

Oats require strong rich soil, good culture, and early sowing.

Preserved leached and unleached ashes which have accumulated during the winter, to be applied to corn in the hill.

To prevent corn being touched by crows, stir the seed with a sufficient quantity of heated tar, and then roll it in plrster, lime or ashes.

Plaster is always most efficacious on light and thin soil—on meadow and clover ground, the earlier it is sown the better.

Plaster when applied to cultivated ground, is Best when worked into the soil.

Sowing it broadcast upon Indian corn after it is up, has increased the crop 25 per cent.

Every farmer should attempt the field culture of root crops — he may raise as much cattle food from one acre, as from five acres of meadow.

Farmers who have heavy rich soil, will succeed best with mangel wurtzel — those who have sandy soil, with ruta buga. They should try both.

Sow garden crops in drills where practicable, in order that the weeds may be cleared with a hoe.

Different varieties of melons and squashes should be planted at the greatest possible distance, in order to prevent intermixing and crossing.

Loosen the soil with a spade round fruit trees growing in grass land.

Examine the roots of peach trees and remove all the grubs. Their presence is shown by the gum oozing out.

The last Albany Cultivator, says — "Mr Asa Carter, of Champion, Jefferson Co. has shown us a specimen of silk manufactured by his daughter, who never saw a sik worm, nor a silk reel, till last summer. This is pretty good evidence that there is no great art or mystery in managing silk worms."

One pound of potash dissolved in two quarts of water and applied to trees, will effectually destroy the bark louse, &c.

(From the Silk Culturist.)

CULTURE OF THE STRAWBERRY.

After so much has been said and done to induce farmers to devote a small portion of their land and labor to the purposes of horticulture, it is astonishing they should be willing to deny themselves and their families the luxuries which a garden and fruit yard furnish, and be content to set down to a meal of "pot luck," at least three-hundred and sixty-five times in the year. If a farmer would be a "good liver," his garden must furnish his wife with the "wherewith," or he must not complain if she sets a poor dinner before him. If he loves cherry puddings, he must set out cherry trees before finding fault with his wife for not making them — if he is fond of quince, currants or gooseberry preserves, his wife will be delighted to put them on the table; but it is to be hoped he will be good natured if she does not, if there is nothing but pig weeds and potatoe tops in the garden from which she can gather them.

Among the numerous kinds of fruits which are indispensable to good living is the strawberry. Besides being a most delicious dessert fruit, it is considered by medical men as valuable medicine in several diseases — particularly putrid fevers and pulmonary consumptions. A free use of strawberries, it is said, will both prevent and cure the rheumatism. Every farmer's wife ought to consider her dinner table incompletely furnished, for at least four weeks in the heat of summer unless it has upon it a dessert of strawberries and cream. She ought also to consider her tea table deficient unless strawberry jam is among her preserves and sweet-meats — and who does not love an occasional bowl of strawberries and milk?

But while we insist that every farmer's wife should furnish her table with delicious fruit, we would not compel her, or her daughters, to "go a strawberrying" in the old fashioned way their grandmothers did. Even they were so extravagantly fond of strawberries as to ramble about the fields, with their "sun bonnets" on their heads, and "strawberry baskets" in their hands, in pursuit of them. If farmers would have strawberries they must devote a small portion of their gardens to their cultivation. There are several varieties of excellent flavor, and by a judicious selection, and a little labor, a full supply may be had through the season. The ordinary method of cultivation is to prepare the ground, by manuring and spading, and transplant in August. The distance between the plants from nine to fifteen inches, according to the varieties. The runners the first year are cut off before they take root. Some cultivators cut off the leaves in autumn. The second year the runners are permitted to take their course — filling up the spaces between the plants and producing ordinarily, a good crop of large sized strawberries. Some lay down straw or grass for the runners to run upon. The utility of this is manifest in many respects but especially in keeping the fruit from coming in contact with the earth, by which it would be injured by dirt. After the fruit is gathered the straw should be removed and the plants cleared of weeds. They should be transplanted every second year.

The town of Portsmouth has authorized the superintendent of the Town Farm under the direction of the Selectmen, to commence a nursery of white and Chinese mulberry trees upon the farm.

ON RUTA BAGA.---No. 1.

MR HOLMES: — It may be that it will encourage the raising of Ruta Baga if I state my success in that crop the last season, though not a remarkable large one, yet as hay and food for cattle has been, it was a profitable one. It grew on just one fourth of an acre of ground, which yielded 204 bushels by weight, 64 lbs. to the bushel — the same as the law requires that potatoes should weigh.

It is supposed by most farmers that two thousand pounds of this vegetable and a ton of hay will sustain our cattle as long or go as far in our stock as two tons of hay, fed out understandingly, or in other words, that they are worth as much, pound for pound, as English hay. According to the above number of bushels and weight, there grew on the quarter of an acre six tons and a half and 50 pounds. Hay is worth $20 per ton — if Ruta Baga, weight for weight, is worth as much, then the latter is worth twenty dollars per ton — the six tons and a half and 56 lbs. amounts to $130,56 — equal to $522,24 per acre, when forage is thus high.

I will now give an account of the actual profit, as I sold some, and might have sold the whole at the same rate, for as hay has been high I evidently undersold. Two shillings a bushel I sold for, 64 pounds by weight per bushel — at that rate the 204 bushels amount to $58 — equal to $272 the acre. — All can see that I undersold as forage has been this season — but as the worth of hay is, take one year with another, they are worth and will bring 25 cts the bushel, if kept until April — at that rate my quarter of an acre would bring 51, equal to 204 per acre. Is it worth while to attend to raising Ruta Baga? — this question will be better answered when I make known the expense as I intend in a future communication.

WINTHROP.

NEW SILK FACTORY.—We learn that the New England Silk Company, recently incorporated, have purchased land and formed contracts for the erection of a large factory building and several boarding houses, to be located near the depot of the Branch Railroad, in this town. The main building is to be a hundred feet in length, forty feet wide, and three stories high, with a handsome tower and belfry. Steam power will be employed to move the machinery.

Arrangements have been made for performing all the necessary operations for the manufacture of silk goods, from the production of the raw material to the finishing of the nicest silk fabrics. A number of experienced workmen have been engaged, and from the well known enterprise and practical skill of our townsman, J. H. Cobb. Esq. the Agent of the Company, under whose direction the business will be transacted, it is presumed that this will be one of the most perfect establishments of the kind in the country. We congratulate the public upon the prospect of such an accession of business to the place.—*Dedham Pat.*

LOCUST TREES. — Captain Richard Hale, of Westhampton, has received $153 for the timber of 13 locust trees, delivered at the river in West Springfield, including all the limbs that were more than one inch and a fourth in diameter. The timber measured 306 cubic feet; and was sold at 50 cents per foot. About two and a half cords of timber brought 153 dollars.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE HORSE-BEE.

As this is a season in which many horses die with the Bots, we have been requested to publish something on the subject.—At the same time a pamphlet has been put into our hands. The article is too long for insertion entire.

The Horse Bee is the most contemptible of all insects—"They for a season inhabit the stomach, prey upon it, destroy its texture, and introduce convulsions and death." They appear from the 20th of June until September, or until the cold evenings commence. They are two kinds—the larger kind generally cast their eggs on the anterior legs, but never under the throat—the smaller always under the throat. It has been supposed that these eggs hatch in the horse's stomach.—Not so; the process of hatching is nearly completed before the horse, feeling uneasy, bites the limbs on which they are hatching, and so they pass into his stomach. They are provided with two sharp hooks by which they secure a hold, and there remain until they arrive at full growth, three-fourths of an inch in length. Their work is effected, most generally, in February, March, or April.

General Symptons of Bots in Horses.

Sometimes horses which are hard worked discover no apparent symptoms until death. In young horses the symptoms are generally better ascertained. In general the horse loses flesh, coughs, eats but sparingly, bites his sides, and sometimes with violence. These symptoms continue and increase for a longer or shorter time, according to the violence of the case, and then a discharge from the nose commonly takes place; and at length stiffness of the legs and neck, staggering, laborious breathing, convulsions and death.

Appearance on Dissection.

Bots in abundance collected near the passages into and out of the stomach, and of various sizes, according to the time of their residence there.—The texture of the stomach penetrated and greatly injured. The internal coat of the stomach appears thickened and preternaturally hard on those parts where the greatest injury is done.—In four out of five dissections the lungs were found greatly inflamed; some parts in a state of suppuration, others in a putrescent state. The one whose lungs were not marked with inflammation, was a young horse of two years old, whose lungs had never been injured by hardships.

Query.—Why this inflammation, &c. on the lungs?

The irritation arising by the action of bots in the stomach, may produce a general inflammatory disposition in the system: but as the lungs of horses, by hard usage, are more predisposed to inflammation and its consequences than any other given part of the body, the inflammation fixes there, and in many (if not most) instances seems to be the immediate cause of death.

Experiments to remove Bots from the Stomach.

Aloes, rum, mercury, jalap, brine, linsed oil pepper, tincture of tobacco, decoction of pink root,, &c. are all ineffectual. This will not appear strange when we consider how tenacious they are of life. Nothing is more injurious than rum, and other heating things, to the irritable state of the stomach, whose texture is nearly perforated in numerous places.

Almost every farmer in Massachusetts has some specific, and frequently one of the above named, or those of less consequence. A farmer's horse sickens with a cold or a pain in the stomach from hard travelling perhaps: he asks his neighbor. What is the matter? He answers, The bots. What shall I do? Give him rum. The rum is given and the horse recovers immediately.—Well, what is next? Why rum has cured the bots. In like manner other things obtain credit for killing bots.

Experiments for making Bots let go their Hold without the Body.

The stomach laid open, the following things were applied to no effect, but in some instances they appeared to hang the stronger—rum, brine, lime, fish oil, British oil, burnt alum, corrosive sublimate, spirits of turpentine, tincture of aloes, decoction of tobacco, pepper, volatile spirit, elixir camphor, weak elixir vitriol, &e. &c. Actual fire would cause them to let go, although not in all cases, sometimes certain individuals would cling the faster, and die, like a good soldier, at his post, before they would relinquish their hold. They will live hours after they are considerably scorched by a candle. Strong vitriolic acid would immediately cause them to let go their hold. This acid, joined with oil and water, (equal parts) would answer the purpose, though not so effectually as the acid by itself. This acid was found to be more effectual than aqua fortis.

Experiments to destroy Bots without the Body.

The following experiments were made at different times, and on bots three quarters grown or more:

		H.	Min.	
Immersed in	Rum	lived	25	others not so long
	Decoction tobacco		11	
	Strong elixir vitriol		2	18
	Volatile spirits			55
	Spirits turpentine			45
	Essential oil of mint		2	5
	Decoction pink root		10	
	Fish oil		49	
	Linseed oil		10	
	Solution of salts		2	no effect.
	Elixir proprietatis		10	
	Beef brine		10	
	Solution of indigo		10	
	Elixir camphor		10	

The experiments which had no effect were discontinued at the expiration of the time specified. Bots cannot endure the cold so intense as to freeze.

Preventive Means.

Scrape off the eggs, when laid on the horse, every eight or ten days. A much longer interval will answer the purpose, even once in twenty days; but there is a greater certainty of destroying the whole in short intervals, as some may be overlooked at one time and not at another. This practice must be continued through the season of them, and may be performed with ease with a sharp knife. The eggs should not be be scraped off where the horse can feed, as in that case the young bots might be taken in. It is difficult to remove those eggs laid under the throat with a knife, but they may be destroyed with a hot iron, made for that purpose.

Palliative Means.

From what has been said, it appears exceedingly difficult to remove bots from the stomach: they are covered as with a coat of mail, and seem to be proof against any thing that can be thrown into the stomach with safety.

As no certain method has been found effectual in removing them from the stomach, the whole indication seems to be to remove the irritation and inflammation; and this is to be done by blood-letting and a free use of mild oils. Blood-letting has a tendency to remove the inflammatory disposition, and oils lubricate the fibres of the stomach, and tend to obviate the effects of the stimulus which produces inflammation and death.—However, all this ought to be done in the early stages, and even then the event is very uncertain.

In most instances it appears that the immediate cause of death was the local affection in the lungs; and in those instances where the local affection of the lungs did not exist, it appears that the irritation occasioned by the bots introduced convulsions ending in death.

When the lungs are much affected death is almost certain; but in those instances where the lungs are not affected, there is considerable probability, that by blood-letting and a free use of oils, the effects of these insects may be warded off for some time, and perhaps long enough for them to come to maturity, at which time they cease to act.—*Eastern paper.*

(From the Genesee Farmer.)

ART OF REMOVING STAINS FROM CLOTH.

Formerly the art of removing stains, and restoring the original color, consisted of an almost endless number, and an undigested mass of recipes. From an ignorance of the action of the substances applied, they were often used with the greatest uncertainty of success. The application of chemical principles has enabled us to adopt a more certain and systematic mode of attaining this object, which is as simple and effectual.

This art requires first, a knowledge of the different substances producing stains. Secondly, of those substances by which stains may be removed. Thirdly, a knowledge of the original coloring matter of the article, of the action of the substance applied upon it, and upon the stuff, and of those substances which will re-establish the faded color.

1. Among the most common stains are those of grease, and oils generally, acids, alkalies, iron rust, sweat, fruits, &c. Some of these, as grease spots, and stains of fruit, are easily known; while some of the others are more difficult to be distinguished. These difficulties are however often in a great measure overcome, by observing the changes which are effected in the color of the stuff. Acids, for instance, are generally thus known: They redden black, brown and violet dies, and all blue colors except Prussian blue and indigo. Yellow colors are generally rendered paler by them, except the color of annatto, which becomes orange.

Alkalies generally cause red colors to become violet, and blues to become green. Green wool en cloth is changed by them to yellow, yellow to brown, and annato to a lively red.

Sweat consists princi ally of water, with a small quantity of muriate of soda and acetic acid; it therefore produces nearly the same effects as the acids generally.

2. Grease and oil spots, are removed by alkalies, soap, yolk of eggs, or by essential oils dissolved in alcohol. The most effectual mode of re-

moving grease spots from coarse articles, or those where the color will not be injured by it, is by a solution of pearlash. In finer stuffs, ammonia is preferable, as it rapidly volatizes and is less liable to injure the color. Grease spots on colored silk are entirely removed by scraping chalk dust upon them, and suffering it to remain a few hours, until it has absorbed the grease. Oils and grease which volatilize at a temperature sufficiently low, may be expelled by applying heat.

Stains of acids are destroyed by alkalies and stains of alkalies by acids. Caution is necessary in applying them, that no greater quantity is used than is sufficient to neutralize the staining substance, as too great a quantity might produce an opposite evil. They must therefore be applied gradually and in small quantities at a time. For the same reason, ammonia is found best for removing acids, and the vegetable acids are the best for removing alkalies, as their action is more mild and consequently there is less danger of their injuring the texture of the cloth.

Oxide or rust of iron, common ink spots, iron mould, and all other stains of iron, are removed by a solution of oxalic acid in water. The oxalic acid dissolves the iron without injuring in the least the texture of the stuff; and the yellow oxalate of of iron which is thus produced, and which is soluble, is readily removed by washing or soaking in water. Ink spots, (tanno gallate of iron,) upon the leaves of printed books, engravings, prints, &c. may be thus completely obliterated without defacing the print, as the acid has no action on the printer's ink, which is colored by lamp black. Where ink spots have been fresh, we have succeeded in restoring the paper in a very few minutes, almost to its original whiteness, with perfect ease, by applying oxalic acid and by subsequent washing; while not the slightest change was observed in the marks of the print. Old ink spots, and especially those of very black ink, are more difficult to remove.

Stains of fruits on white stuffs, are readily removed by a diluted solution of chlorine, or of sulphuric acid. Sulphurous acid is perhaps still better, being less liable to injure the texture of the cloth; to apply it, the cloth is simply moistened and exposed to the vapor of the burning sulphur. Where it is practicable to use chlorine in a gaseous state, it is preferable to a solution, there being less danger of injuring the cloth.

Compound spots are more difficult to remove; and they require different applications according to the respective natures of the component parts of the substance causing the stain. Thus, for instance, grease from wheel work, requires first that the grease should be dissolved by an alkali, and then the iron is removed by oxalic acid.

3. Where the stuffs are not white, but have been colored by dyes, those substances should be employed to remove the stain, which will not change the color of the dye. Or if this cannot be done, and the substance applied alters the color, a knowledge of those substances is necessary, which will re-establish the color. If, for instance, an alkali has been employed to remove an acid from a violet blue or red cloth, and a yellow spot remains; a solution of tin will re-establish the original color. For brown cloths so injured, a solution of sulphate of iron or copperas, must be used. Or where spots of ink or iron would have been removed by oxalic acid, the color may be restored by an alkali, or solution of tin. This branch of our subject is too extensive for our present limits, and those who wish to pursue the subject, we refer to works on dyeing, and that department of Chemistry which relates to it.

NEW METHOD OF SETTING TIMOTHY—PROPERTIES OF MILLET.

We have been politely furnished with the following communication, from Col. *Thomas Hillen*, of whom it is but faint praise to say, he is one of the best farmers in the country. His successful experiment in setting a field of timothy, on a millet-stubble, is worthy of all consideration, as the expense thereof is much more than paid for by the crop of millet hay and seed. We are highly gratified in finding an agriculturist of Col. Hillen's well established reputation, departing from the old beaten tract of other days, and striking out upon an enlightened and judicious experiment, one which while it attracts our attention by its novelty, wins upon our confidence by its common sense.

To the Editor of the Farmer and Gardener;—

SIR—Pursuant to promise I herewith transmit to you my late experience in setting my timothy meadows.

As the stirring and keeping the ground clean of weeds and grass *all summer* until August or September (the sowing time,) created much labor, merely in anticipation of future profit — I therefore, used to set my timothy either with *turnips*, or sow it in *corn-ground*. In the former case, either one crop, or both seldom failed to suffer in the *partnership* account; and moreover it is difficult to form a *good bottom* for the scythe in *corn-ground*. Under these considerations, I last year conceived a different plan, and one which I think more *immediately advantageous*. Having several pieces of low-land which I wished to sow in timothy, I broke up the ground late in the fall, and in the spring *(when dry enough)* harrowed it, and several times run my drags (or cultivators) through it, until about the first of June, in order to kill the grass, weeds, &c. I then sowed it in millet, I think about 3 pecks or 1 bushel to the acre; harrowed, bushed it in, and rolled it. The result was a good crop of millet which amply paid me for the preparation of the ground. When I took the millet off, *I think* about the last of August, I sowed it down in timothy on the millet stubble,* which now appears very promising, and I have no doubt, if a good season, will yield a good crop. One advantage in the millet, is, that it possesses a quality peculiar to itself, and differing from every other grass, or plant with which I am acquainted: — To wit, when the *seed* is quite *ripe enough* for sowing, or any other purpose to which it is ever applied, the stalks and blades are sufficiently green and nutritive for the best provender for either cattle or horses, and they are very fond of it. Where the millet was very rank, I reaped off the heads as I would timothy seed before I mowed it, in order that I might not have too much BULK to thresh, to get out the seed; still, there was so much short millet left, after reaping off the tall heads, as to justify the treading the whole bulk (which is soon done) on a barn floor. This has also the good tendency of softening the larger stalks of the millet for the cattle. In all cases, like all other provender, it should always be well dried when put in bulk. Those who are disposed to try the millet, must not be discouraged by its mean and irregular appearance for the first three or four weeks; after which, if the ground is rich, it will show itself, and in about 60 or 70 days after sowing, will arrive at perfection.

I have now sir, agreeably to promise, given you a history of my millet experience, root and branch. If you have a vacant corner in either your farm or your garden lot, you may sow it for your own use.

With sentiments of much
respect, sir, I remain your
humble servant,
THOMAS HILLEN.

April 26th, 1836.

*Timothy does not require to be sown in a loose, or fresh stirred soil. We all know that wherever a load of hay is upset on the public road, the succeeding rain exhibits a timothy meadow on the spot.

MANUFACTURES OF ADAMS.—There are few more striking views in New England than that presented to the traveller who has just struggled over the summit of Hoosac, when he sees the village of North Adams with its numerous factories and white dwellings shining in the valley many hundred feet below him, encircled by a wilderness of hill and forest, and seeming doubly beautiful in connection with the alpine scenery which surround it.

This town for the last few years has rapidly been rising into importance by means of its extensive manufactures of cotton. It is cradled among the peaks of the highest hills in Massachusetts, and deriving no advantage from the concentration of a large foreign capital, nor from superior facilities of intercourse, has owed its advance solely to its abundant streams, turned to account by the untiring energy of its inhabitants.

It was stated in our House of Representatives by Mr William Lawrence, during the last session, that the manufactured exports of this place, (principally cottons and prints) amount annually to eighteen hundred thousand dollars. How large a proportion this bears to the whole cotton manufacture of the state, may be inferred from the estimate of Mr Lee, in the Ten Million Bank memorial, that the prime cost of all the cottons manufactured with Massachusetts capital is but ten millions of dollars annually. A large part of the cottons on which the prints are made, are not manufactured in Adams, but are purchased from manufacturers in neighboring towns.

The business connections of the Adams manufacturers are principally with Troy, Hudson, New York, &c. to the exclusion of Boston; a remark which may be made of the business of Berkshire county, generally, but which will not, we trust, continue to hold true, when the western railroad shall have pierced the hills which have heretofore been a wall of separation (so far as traffic is concerned) between old Berkshire and her eastern neighbors.—*Franklin Herald.*

Mulberry seed before sown should be soaked by pouring on to it water about blood heat, and left to remain in a warm place over night.—It should then be sowed in drills about two feet apart, and covered about the depth of onion seed; and to prevent the rain from washing the dirt, it should be pressed with the back of a shovel.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 18, 1836.

FARMERS' WORK.

Shearing Sheep.—It is stated in Dean's New England Farmer that we shear our Sheep in general too early in this country. In England where the Spring is more forward than in this country they generally postpone shearing till about the middle or towards the latter end of June. But Mr Lawrence, an eminent English agricultural writer is of opinion that the Shearing of Sheep had better be delayed till towards mid-summer, especially in cold and backward springs, because in such season we rarely, before that period have settled weather. Besides a more perfect fleece is obtained, and a fuller yolk from the perspiration of the animal.

It is stated by Loudon that "Sheep Shearing in Romney Marsh, [England] commences about mid-summer, and finishes about the middle of July. Those who shear latest are of opinion that they gain half a pound weight in every fleece by the increased perspiration of the Sheep and consequent growth of the wool. Besides they state that in early shearing the wool has not the condition which it afterwards acquires. But in late shearing the fleece will have the less time to grow, so as to protect the animal against the rigor of the ensuing winter; and if a year's interval is allowed between each clipping time, after your routine is established the wool will have had the same period for its growth whether you shear early or late. Sheep with fine fleeces, which are shorn without being washed on the back of the animal may be clipped earlier in the season than those which are exposed to suffer for half an hour or more in cold water. Clipping off the coarse soiled wool about the thighs and necks some weeks before the usual time of washing and clipping the Sheep is an excellent practice, as by this means the Sheep are kept clean and cool when the season is hot and with ewes the udder is prevented from becoming sore."

Mr Lawrence, the writer above quoted, states further as follows: "It has frequently appeared to me on reflection, that it might be preferable to shear all kinds of Sheep unwashed, and to wash them after shearing, when it would be much more effectual with respect to their health Such as were affected with foulness or eruption of the skin might be washed and scrubbed in a ley of water and wood ashes in a large tub which would contain three. It would both conduce to the health of the Sheep and promote the regular growth of the wool. Wool would probably keep best in the grease, and dust might be shaken from it. Any difficulty in respect to fixing the piece of wool in an unwashed state would vanish in a season or two.

In separating for the purpose of washing, the flock is brought to the side of the washing pool, and those lambs and sheep which are fit to be washed are put into separate enclosures. Such lambs as are too young to be clipped are not washed, but confined in a field or inclosure of any kind, at such a distance from the washing place that they may not disturb their mothers by bleating.

In performing the operation of washing, it was formerly the method to have the washer stand up to their breasts in the water; but from the inconvenience and danger of it, (the men requiring a large supply of spirituous liquors, and being liable to be attacked with colds, rheumatisms and other diseases,) various other modes of performing the operation have been proposed. Among others, that of sinking an empty hogshead or other vessel of sufficient capacity for a man to stand in while washing the Sheep may be as eligible as any. A boat near a bold shore of a sheet of water, with one end aground, by which the Sheep is introduced and put overboard, while the man who washes him remains in the boat and extends his arms over the sides and thus performs the necessary manipulations, furnishes a convenient mode of washing Sheep. A small perpendicular water fall, under which the Sheep to be washed are conducted may likewise be used to advantage for this purpose.

FINSBURY LECTURES, No. 1.—This is the first of a series of lectures, seven in all, delivered in London by the Rev. W. J. Fox, well known for his sermons on various subjects, many volumes of which have been published in this country and have had an extensive sale. The series is on "Morality as modified by the various classes into which society is divided." They have passed through four editions in London, have been submitted to the inspection of several gentlemen here, and their approval and recommendation have induced the publishers to issue them in a cheap form for general circulation. They will appear from the press of Tuttle, Weeks, and Dennett, Boston, at intervals of about two weeks, and will embrace the morals of seven different classes and professions in society.

We have read the first lecture, entitled the "*Morality of Poverty*" with pleasure and approbation, and will here give a specimen of the author's style and sentiments that our readers may form some estimate of his objects in his first lecture.

"The notions which so closely connect in their minds [the minds of poor people] the invention and machinery with their own distress are amongst the results of a want of knowledge most devoutly to be deprecated. Could the machinery of that country [Great Britain] be by one stroke of a giant arm annihilated what tongue can tell the results, the tremendous results of misery that would instantly be realized! Earth has never yet seen; nor siege of a city, however protracted; no war, however bloody and desolating; no revolution, however wild and ferocious, has ever shown a parellal to the misery that would instantly descend upon the heads of millions, could any such idea be realized. The means not only of clothing but of food and migration would instantly fail us; we should be shut up from the rest of the world; we should be reduced to a state in which it would not be strange if even cannibalism were to ensue. The hostility to machinery to be consistent must be universal. Every class of workmen has the same right; and if the agricultural laborer be justified in destroying the threshing machine, the weaver had a right to destroy the power loom; the printer's pressman would be right in destroying the steam press; the waterman would be right in dismantling the steam vessel; and so throughout the whole compass of society. We should be thrown back into a state of privation, helplessness and utter barbarism.'

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Saturday, May 14, 1836.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

APPLES.—Belmont, a superb apple of very superior beauty and flavor by Charles H. Homstead, Cayuga Co. Ohio—a fruit which originated at that place or on the borders of Lake Erie.

Scions of the same were also distributed by the same gentleman. A few more also may be obtained at the store of G. C BARRETT, 51 & 52 North Market Street.

(From the Pittsfield Sun.)

Nineteen years experience has led me to consider the Ruta Baga a valuable crop; but as no persons in this vicinity seemed inclined to make the trial, I had almost began to entertain doubts if that opinion might not be incorrect; especially as the Agricultural Society here, until the present year, turned a deaf ear to my frequent and urgent solicitations to offer premiums on half acres, to promote experiments. It would seem, however, from the recent and frequent applications for information as to my manner of cultivating this root, that its value is beginning to be appreciated in Berkshire. And as persons in distant towns may be desirous of information on the subject I am induced to state that this root requires a dry rather than a moist soil. The land should be clean and mellow; such for instance as was in Corn or Potatoes last year; or turf or stubble ploughed last fall. In either case, it should be ploughed again this spring, and well harrowed. Previous to sowing, harrow it again, and lay the land in furrows about twenty seven inches apart, put the manure therein, and cover by turning a back furrow carefully on each side, so that they may not quite meet together. In this space, or opening, the seed should be sown, then apply a small roller to the drills, and sow on ashes at the rate of about ten bushels the acre. I use about fifteen loads of straw manure to the acre. Time of sowing, from the fifteenth to the tenth July, and if practicable, just before a rain. The roller should be about four and a half feet long and ten inches diameter. When the leaves are about the size of a ten cent piece, use a small expanding harrow, that will stir the earth within three inches of the plants; and when the roots are about the size of a pipe stem, harrow again and thin out the plants with a small hoe to the distance of about eight inches; another harrowing and hoeing will be beneficial, nay indispensable, should weeds appear, or the soil bake.

At harvesting, pull and throw together five rows, and cut the tops, so as to rake off all the leaves; but not too close to the crown. It should be done in dry weather. Put them in a dry, cool cellar, and they will keep sound and hard into June.

In my estimation the Ruta Baga is excellent food for Horn Cattle, Horses and Sheep, either raw or steamed. Four hundred bushels per acre is a good crop. I consider them of equal value to Potatoes, for feeding, bushel for bushel; and for Sheep, especially Ewes, preferable. The amount of labor required is LOT as much for Corn or Potatoes. THOMAS MELVILL.

Pittsfield, March 9, 1836.

Mr Clay has recently imported for his farm at Ashland, (Ky.) eight or ten of the finest cattle that have been seen in that state.

Conduct like this, is the true American system, at which Mr Clay should aim. It will ensure him a reputation more enduring and profitable, than any thing he has yet done, in the whole course of his distinguished career.—*Southern Agriculturist.*

Louisiania contains 31,000,000 acres of land, only five millions of which are in the hands of private individuals, the rest belongs to the United States. There are yet sixteen millions unsurveyed.

BARLEY.—A subscriber informs us that from a suggestion made in this paper, that he was induced to wash his barley in lime water and roll it in plaster before sowing. His expectations were realized, the crop being larger than usual, and more free from smut than any he had ever seen before.—*Gen. Far.*

BRIGHTON MARKET,—Monday, May 16, 1836.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser & Patriot.

At market 185 Beef Cattle, 10 pair Working Oxen, 18 Cows and Calves, 166 Sheep and 405 Swine. A few fine Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices. Beef Cattle—A large proportion of the Beef Cattle were purchased before they arrived at market, some of which were resold at an advance. We noticed a number of extra and very fine taken at 51s; first quality at 40s 6d; second quality 42s a 45s; third quality 37s 6d a 40s 6d.

Working Oxen—A few sales only noticed; sales at $60, 80, 95, and 115.

Cows and Calves—Sales at $20, 24, 28, 30, 35, 40 and 52.

Sheep—Lots were sold at $5, 6 and 8; 15 at 12 67 each; and one from West Cambridge at 21 50.

Swine—Lots to puddle were taken at 8 1-4 for Sows and 9 1-4 for Barrows. Selected lots at 9 and 10. At retail 9 and 10; small Shoats 10 and 11.

SILK WORMS EGGS.

Just received at the New England Farmer Office, 500 000 Silk Worms Eggs, which will be sold by the thousand, or greater quantity. They can be packed to go safely a great distance.

Also for sale, if applied for soon, 500 Morus Multicaulis Trees on White Mulberry Stocks, one year old, large, and thrifty trees. Price $50 per hundred. May 18.

CARROT SEED.

For sale at the New England Seed Store, 250 lbs. very fine Long Orange Carrot Seed. Every farmer knows the value of carrots as fodder for horses and cattle. It is calculated that one bushel of them, is fully equal to one bushel of oats. They produce on an average 500 bushels to the acre. The seed may be sown to the 20th of June. May 18.

PHINNEY CORN.

For sale, a few bushels of this superior Early Corn, recommended in the current volume of the New England Farmer, by Capt. Daniel Chandler. Price $3 per bushel. May 18.

IMPROVED STOCK DURHAM CATTLE AND DISALEY SHEEP.

To be sold at Public Auction on the 20th of May inst. at Hyde Park, the former residence of the late Dr Hosack, a most valuable stock of animals, consisting of Bulls, Cows and Young Stock of first rate excellence and high pedigree. No expense was spared in procuring animals of the very best description, by their late owner; and we are warranted in saying that finer animals are seldom to be found. The history and pedigree of the animals will be given at the sale. The Cows are distinguished for their excellent milking properties. Together with the cattle will be sold one hundred superior Bakewell Sheep. The place is easily accessible by steam boats from New York and Albany. May 11.

ITALIAN MULBERRY FOR SILK.

WM. PRINCE & SONS, Flushing, have just imported from the finest silk region of Italy, 25,000 Trees, of the fine broad leaved variety of the Silk Mulberry. They are remarkable for their vigorous growth, broad and luxurious foliage, and for supporting the most severe winters uninjured. Price from $125 to 150 per thousand. Immediate application must be made by mail by those who desire. Also, White Mulberry Seed, and Chinese Mulberry Cuttings.

N. B. A few hundred pounds Trifolium incarnatum, or Early Crimson Clover, one of the greatest acquisitions of modern agriculture.

Linnæan Garden and Nurseries, Flushing, near New York.
May 11. It

MORUS MULTICAULIS SEED.

Just received fresh from Canton, per the Neponset, a quantity of Genuine Chinese Mulberry Seed. This seed is undoubtedly of the growth of 1835. It was thoroughly tested in Canton by the gentleman who imported it, and there is no doubt of the genuineness, or the quality of the seed, and its vitality. One ounce of seed will give about 5000 trees. For sale at Barrett's New England Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, Boston. May 11.

RETIRED SITUATION IN BROOKLINE AT AUCTION.

On Monday the 23d instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, will positively be sold that retired situation in Brookline, 6 miles from Boston, formerly the residence of the late Mr James Hammond, and near the residence of Mr Ebenezer Richards, on the Worcester Turnpike, together with six acres of excellent Land, with many valuable Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Grape Vines, &c. This place is capable of keeping one horse and two cows, and will positively be sold. Conditions liberal, and made known at time of sale. May 11.

NATIVE FOREST TREES.

The subscriber will furnish the following kinds of Native Forest Trees from the vicinity of Bangor, Maine, and ship them carefully, according to orders, viz.: Silver Firs, (from 2 to 3 feet high); Elms, (from 5 to 25 feet); Rock Maples, (from 5 to 25 feet); Mountain Ash, (from 5 to 25 feet); Spruce, Sumachs, Pines, and Cedars, Red Cherry, Sugar Plums, and Junipers. Also Seed of the above trees furnished in their season. Any orders addressed to the subscriber Seedsman at Bangor, or left at Geo. C. Barrett's New England Seed Store Boston, will meet with prompt attention.

Bangor, May 2, 1836. WM. B. HARLOW.

WINSHIPS' ESTABLISHMENT.

All orders forwarded by mail will be executed with promptness, or plants may be selected by persons visiting the Nurseries.

Just received from Europe, a large quantity of productions, among them, new and superior Gooseberry Trees, from Scotland, with specimens of fruit preserved in alcohol.

SILVER LEAF ABELE TREES, a suitable, and very ornamental for islands, sea coasts, or public grounds, at reasonable rates, by the hundred or thousand; remarkable for its beauty and quick and vigorous growth.

Brighton, April 13.

CATALOGUE of FOREST SEEDS [illegible] S,

Furnished by William Mann, Bangor, Me.

COMMON NAMES.	BOTANIC NAMES.
White Pine,	*Pinceus Strobus.*
Black or Double Spruce,	*Abies Nigra.*
Hemlock or Hemlock Spruce,	*Abies Canadensis.*
Silver Fir, or Balm of Gilead,	*Abies Balsamifera.*
White Oak,	*Quercus Alba.*
Red Oak,	*Quercus Rubra.*
White, or Canoe Birch,	*Betula Papyracea.*
Yellow Birch,	*Betula Lutea.*
White Beech,	*Fagus Sylvestris.*
Red Beech,	*Fagus Ferruginea.*
White Maple,	*Acer Eriocarpum.*
Red-flowering Maple,	*Acer Rubrum.*
Sugar Maple,	*Acer Saccharinum.*
Moose Wood, or Striped Maple,	*Acer Striatum.*
Arbor Vitæ, or White Cedar,	*Thuya Occidentalis.*
American Larch, Hackmatack,	*Lraix Americana.*
Hornbeam,	*Carpinus Americana.*
White Ash,	*Fraxinus Americana.*
Black Ash,	*Fraxinus Sambucifolia.*
Mountain Ash, or Roundwood,	*Fraxinus Motanum.*
Elm,	*Ulmus Americana.*
Basswood,	*Tilia Americana.*
Common Elder,	*Alnus Serrulata.*

It probably would be desirable to customers to have the above list priced; but as it is difficult to obtain some kind at as low rates as others may be furnished for, and as some want a larger number and larger sizes than others; it is necessary that customers should send per mail, a memorandum of the kinds, sizes, and quantities; and then the price may be furnished before the order is sent.

It is ascertained by experiment, that Evergreens may be transplanted either in Spring or Autumn, but that all other forest trees should be set early in the Spring, soon after the buds begin to fill.

Forest Seeds should be planted in Autumn, and orders should be sent early in Summer, as some kinds shed their seeds in June or July.

Customary prices are charged for boxes, carting, &c.

W. M. takes the liberty to refer to Hon. S. R. Lyman and Geo. C. Barrett, Esq. *Boston*, Messrs C. & D. P. Dyer, *Providence. R. I.* and E. W. Bull, Esq. *Hartford, Ct.* and Messrs Sinclair & Moore, *Baltimore, Md.*

FARM FOR SALE.

For sale a Farm in Bedford, County of Middlesex, 17 miles from Boston and 10 from Lowell, containing 104 acres including also 15 acres covered with a valuable growth of wood which has been preserved with great care for the last 20 years, the garden contains about 3 acres under the highest cultivation and is furnished with a great variety of flowers and shrubs which have been collected at much labor and expence; attached to the garden is a Green House filled with thrifty bearing Grape Vines, and choice and valuable plants which will be sold or not as the purchaser may choose. The Farm is under good cultivation and together with the Garden is stocked with the choicest Fruits, such as Apples, Pears, Peaches, Quinces, Plums, Strawberries of various kinds, Raspberries, Gooseberries, &c &c., which the present owner has spared no expence in obtaining. The Farm is bounded on the west by Concord River, which is well supplied with fish, and the country around abounds with game, making it a desirable retreat to the gentleman who is fond of fishing or shooting.

Possession will be given on the 1st April next—for terms, which will be liberal, apply to the subscriber in Boston or at the Farm. JAMES VILA.

March 16. tf.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		FROM	TO
Apples, Russetts and Baldwins.	barrel	1 50	2 25
Beans, white,	bushel	2 00	2 50
Beef, mess,	barrel	12 75	13 00
Cargo, No. 1.	"	10 25	11 75
prime,	"	8 50	9 00
Beeswax, (American)	pound	27	29
Butter store, No. 1	"	20	22
Cheese, new milk,	"	10	12
Feathers, northern, geese,	"	46	50
southern, geese,	"	42	45
Flax, American,	"	9	10
Fish, Cod,	quintal	3 25	3 37
Flour, Genesee, cash	barrel	8 37	8 56
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	7 75	7 87
Baltimore, wharf,	"	7 62	7 75
Alexandria,	"	7 75	7 87
Grain, Corn, northern yellow none.	bushel		1 00
southern flat yellow	"	94	97
white,	"	88	90
Rye, northern,	"	1 25	1 25
Barley,	"	90	1 00
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	60	70
Hay, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs		25 00	30 00
eastern screwed,	"	25 00	27 00
hard pressed,	"	24 00	27 00
Honey,	gallon		
Hops, 1st quality	pound	13	14
2d quality	"	11	12
Lard, Boston, 1st sort,	"	16	16
southern, 1st sort,	"	16	16
Leather, slaughter, sole,	"	19	20
do. upper,	"	12	14
dry hide, sole,	"	19	21
do. upper,	"	18	20
Philadelphia, sole,	"	27	29
Baltimore, sole,	"	25	27
Lime, best sort,	cask	1 17	1 20
Plaster Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs.		2 50	3 00
Pork, Mass. inspect. extra clear,	barrel	27 00	27 50
Navy, mess	"		
bone, middlings, scarce,	"		
Seeds, Herd's Grass,	bushel		3 87
Red Top,	"	75	80
Red Clover, northern	pound	12	13
Silk Cocoons, (American)	bushel	3 00	
Tallow, tried,	ewt.	8 50	9 00
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	65	75
American, full blood, washed,	"	55	65
do. 3-4ths do.	"	55	58
do. 1-2 do.	"		50
do. 1-4 and common	"	40	45
Native washed	"	38	60
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,	"	58	60
1st Lambs,	"	50	53
2d do.	"	40	41
3d do.	"	30	35
1st Spinning,	"	48	50
Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.			

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Hams, northern,	pound	14	16
southern, and western,	"	13	13
Pork, whole hogs,	"	10	
Poultry,	"	12	15
Butter, (tub)	"	20	25
lump	"	22	27
Eggs,	dozen	15	16
Potatoes,	bushel	45	50
Cider,	barrel	2 50	2 75

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE SILK MANUAL.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and New England Seed store, the first volume of the Silk Manual and Practical Farmer, neatly bound. Price 62½ cents.

The book contains 192 pages, and a great amount of valuable information on the subject of Silk Culture. It is decidedly the cheapest book, extant, that treats upon that subject May 4.

TERRIBLE TRACTORATION.

Just published and for sale by Tuttle, Weeks & Dennett, School street, and at the Farmer Office, Terrible Tractoration and other Poems, by Christopher Caustic, M. D., and member of no less than Nineteen very learned Societies. Third American Edition.

April 27.

FOR SALE,

25 bushels of the St Helena Potatoes.

Cambridgeport, May 4.

MISCELLANY.

CHILDHOOD AND ITS VISITERS.

BY E. L. BULWER.

Once on a time, when sunny May,
Was kissing up the April showers,
I saw fair Childhood hard at play
Before a bank of blushing flowers:
Happy—he knew not whence or how,
And smiling—who could choose but love him?
For not more glad than childhood's brow
Was the gay heaven that laughed above him.

Old Time came hobbling in his wrath,
And that green valley's calm invaded;
The brooks grew dry beneath his path,
The birds were mute, the lilies faded:
A Grecian tomb stood full in sight,
And that Old Time began to batter;
But childhood watched his paper kite,
Nor heeded he one whit the matter.

With curling lip and eye askance,
Guilt gazed upon the scene a minute:
But Childhood's archly simple glance
Had such a holy spell within it,
That the dark demon to the air
Again spread forth his baffled pinion,
And hid his envy and despair,
Self-tortured in his own dominion.

Then stepped a gloomy phantom up,
Pale, cypress-crowned, night's woful daughter,
And proffered him a fearful cup
Full to the brim of bitter water;
Says Childhood—"Madam, what's your name?"
And when the beldame muttered "Sorrow,"
Then cried, "Don't interrupt my game:
I prithee call again to-morrow."

The muse of Pindus hither came,
And wooed him with the softest numbers,
That ever scattered wealth or fame
Upon a youthful poet's slumbers.
Though sweet the lyre and sweet the lay,
To Childhood it was all a riddle:
"Good gracious!" cried he, "send away
That noisy woman with a fiddle!"

Then Wisdom stole his hat and ball,
And taught him with most sage endeavor,
Why bubbles rise and acorns fall,
And why no toy may last forever;
She talked of all the wondrous laws,
Which Nature's open book discloses:
But Childhood, when she made a pause,
Was fast asleep among the roses.

Sleep on, sleep on!—Pale manhood's dreams
Are all of earthly pain or pleasure;
Of glory's toils, ambition's schemes,
Of cherished love or hoarded treasure
But to the couch where childhood lies,
A pure unmingled trance is given,
Lit up by rays from seraph eyes,
And glimpses of remembered heaven!

"Oh! I'm dead! I'm dead!" blubbered a little fellow the other day, as he went running into the house. "What's the matter, my son?" said the compassionate mother, and continued "I don't see but you are whole; what's the matter?" "Oh! I run against a fence, and stuck a *knot-hole* right in my trowsers!"

A PRETTY INCIDENT. — A young lady, who resides in the country, has her chamber in the third story of a lofty house, at no great distance from an extensive wood or park. The windows are furnished with Venetian shutters, leaving a space of about six inches between them and the glass sashes. Early in the last winter, the lady observed that a beautiful flying squirrel had sought this refuge from the season, and snugly located himself there. She gave the little creature a kind and hospitable welcome, feeding him plentifully with choice nuts and other dainties, and leaving him at liberty to go to his wood and return at pleasure, which he did daily. After a short time he brought a companion to share the comfort and luxury of his habitation, and they went on increasing their number, till the colony amounted to nine or ten more, who were furnished by their kind hostess with boxes for their shelter, and soft wool for their bedding, which they arranged to their taste, and used without fear, making occasional visits to the park for variety or exercise. They showed no reluctance nor distrust when the window was raised for the curiosity of visiters or to give them their food, and they seemed as conscious of safety as they were of the comfort and luxury of their living.

What sort of intelligence existed between these little animals and their friends in the woods, that they could communicate to them the good quarters they had discovered, and induce them to follow to this *el-dorado*? The first adventurer, who may be called the Columbus of the settlement, must have been able to inform his followers of the warm home and delicate fare prepared for them, and perhaps allured them by describing the gay and gentle spirit and captivating charms of the fair patroness.—*Philadelphia National Gazette.*

ANECDOTE.— People have various opinions as to the expediency of employing a physician in cases of sickness. Among those who think it best generally to employ one, not a few think it best to mix their own judgment with his prescriptions, instead of following the latter explicitly — a course in most cases extremely dangerous, and we suspect more frequently fatal than most people imagine. The following case just related to us by a friend acquainted with the fact, is in point. Some years since, a physician was called to a young woman, very sick. After a careful examination, he left two kinds of powders to be given her alternately. One of the powders contained opium, and when administered produced quiet to the patient. The next powder was somewhat nauseating, and the patient was less quiet under its operation. A convention of the women in the neighborhood was held, and addressed by one of their number in this wise: You see just how it is — the doctor must have a living, and must get it by his trade — one kind of powder makes her better, the other makes her worse. If he gave her only the bad kind, he would soon kill her — and the good alone would soon cure her — so that in either case, he would have but a small bill, that is why he gives her two kinds. Now let us act according to common sense, in disregard to the doctor's orders, whose interest it is to keep her along; let us give her only the good powders. This proposition was well received, after an amendment at the suggestion of another who proposed giving two of the good powders at a time, was adopted. The patient was easy and slept quietly under the operation, but she never awoke.— *Bangor Adv.*

OSAGE ORANGE, &c.

Nursery of William Kenrick, at Nonantum Hill, Newton.

OSAGE ORANGE—*Maclura aurantica.* A hardy tree, and one of the most ornamental of all our native trees. It bears striking resemblance to the orange tree. The fruit, which is not eatable, is large, like an orange, and of a gold color and splendid. The wood produces fine yellow dye, and is one of the most tough, strong, and elastic of all the woods; it is called Bow Wood, and is supposed to be the most durable timber in the world, and for ship timber is preferred to live oak. The wood, like that of the orange, is armed with long, sharp, spines, and makes the strongest and most beautiful of all hedges. The trees are some male and some female, therefore requiring more than one for the production of fruit; but these cannot be distinguished when young. Price 50 cts. each, and $5,00 a dozen.

—ALSO—

LANCASHIRE GOOSEBERRIES. A new importation of finest Lancashire Gooseberries, is just received. Price $3 a dozen.

—ALSO—

COCKSPUR, OR NEW CASTLE THORNS FOR HEDGES. A new supply of this beautiful plant is just received and may now be had if applied for soon. Hedges of this plant have been proved by John Prince, Esq. of Roxbury, and these, during 17 years, have never been annoyed by the destructive borer. Plants young, and worth $10 a 1000. Orders sent by mail, post paid, will be promptly executed.

Double Dahlias of fine varieties, are now ready for delivery.

May 18. 5st.

SWEET POTATO SLIPS.

Just received at the New England Seed Store, our annual supply of Sweet Potato Slips, from New Jersey, which will be sold for $1 per peck. Orders must be sent in soon.

April 27. 2t

FULL BLOODED MERINO SHEEP.

For sale, a valuable imported Buck and Ewe, and three Ewes, one and two years old. Inquire at the Farmer Office.

may 4.

TRUE AND GENUINE CHINESE MULBERRY SEED.

For sale at the New England Farmer Office, a few packages of the true Morus Multicaulis, raised in France, and warranted of the growth of 1835. may 4.

MILCH COWS.

A very liberal price will be paid for two milch cows with calves by their side, if offered before the 10th of May to the subscriber. JOHN LOWELL.

Roxbury, April 18.

WHITE MULBERRY TREES.

300 White Mulberry Trees, 6 years old. They have been transplanted and set in a hedge, for sale by

STEPHEN CURRIER,

April, 20. Methuen, Mass.

25,000 WHITE MULBERRY TREES.

The Subscriber will engage, if applied for soon, a part or whole of the above number of White Mulberry Trees, very thrifty and in good order, to be delivered in the spring.

Feb. 3 G. C. BARRETT.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at $3 per annum, payable at the end of the year — but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

☞ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

AGENTS.

New York—G. C. THORBURN, 11 John-street.
Albany—WM. THORBURN, 347 Market-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 35 Chesnut-street.
Baltimore—Publisher of American Farmer.
Cincinnati—S. C. PARKHURST, 23 Lower Market-street.
Flushing, N. Y.—WM. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Gar.
Middlebury, Vt.—WIGHT CHAPMAN, Merchant.
West Bradford, Mass.—HALE & Co. Booksellers.
Taunton, Mass.—SAM'L O. DUNBAR, Bookseller.
Hartford—GOODWIN & Co. Booksellers.
Newburyport—EBENEZER STEDMAN, Bookseller.
Portsmouth, N. H.—JOHN W. FOSTER, Bookseller.
Woodstock, Vt.—J. A. PRATT.
Bangor, Me.—WM. MANN, Druggist.
Halifax, N. S.—E. BROWN, Esq.
St. Louis—GEO. HOLTON, and WILLIS & STEVENS.

PRINTED BY TUTTLE, WEEKS & DENNETT,
School Street.

ORDERS FOR PRINTING RECEIVED BY THE PUBLISHER.